

Every effort has been made by entomologists to put before the public the best means to adopt in order to subdue and control this insect, and we have endeavoured to make known what an exceedingly dangerous insect it is. Nothing we have learned about it up to the latest moments justifies us in considering it other than a most dangerous and much to be dreaded enemy.

*By Mr. Clancy :*

Q. Is it not a fact that trees in the forest generally are infested as well as fruit trees?

A. No, certainly not in Canada.

Q. Well it is broadly stated that basswood and some other kinds of forest trees are affected?

A. The statement that they are generally affected is entirely unfounded. I have never found it or seen it in Canada on forest trees, and, even in New Jersey, the only state where it is stated to have spread to the forest trees, it has been discovered in a few localities only. It was stated two years ago that the forests in New Jersey were so badly infested that there was no chance of ever eradicating the scale. This on examination was, I am told, found not to be the case. In Ontario this is certainly not the case. Mr. George E. Fisher, the Ontario Government Inspector of San José scale, who is a very efficient officer and a conscientious worker, has carefully and frequently examined trees close to infested orchards, and up to the present has not been able to discover the pest in any instances on forest or shade trees.

Q. Who is he?

A. He is a practical fruit grower living at Freeman in the Hamilton district. He has been known for many years as an expert and successful fruit grower and I believe is now from his experience, one of the best experts we have in Canada, on the San José scale; for the last two years Mr. Fisher has studied the San José scale in Ontario's orchards with great assiduity and being also a good microscopist he has studied the insect in all its stages of development and is now undoubtedly one of the best authorities upon the subject in Canada. Mr. Fisher tells me that he has not found the scale on forest trees; still of course, if neglected, it will in time spread to them and then little can be done to check it except in orchards. It has been found to be characteristic of many imported insects that where they feed on one class of plants it generally takes them a long time to spread from that class of plants to others even where these are closely allied with the cultivated forms. Not only is this the case, but frequently an insect which feeds in one place chiefly on one kind of tree does not do so in another. As an instance of this, the two kinds of tent caterpillars which destroyed the aspen poplar groves along the Ottawa, and left them as bare as poles in June last, were found in many places in the province of Quebec to be most destructive to the sugar maple trees, while here, even when the maple trees were growing among the poplars, they were not attacked, and in most places the red maple was left untouched as long as there was anything else for them to eat. There are aberrations in the habits of all insects of this nature, which we cannot explain. The same insect in one place will feed on one tree and in the other upon quite another. The same thing applies to an insect when it is introduced into a new locality. It very seldom spreads, for some years at any rate, to any other class of trees, even although that class of trees may in another district be attacked by it. It was hoped that the information we could gather from the large amount of published accounts of the depredations of the San José scale in the United States, and the different trees attacked, would allow us safely to exempt from the list of trees usually imported from the United States, many that were useful for ornamental purposes and had not been attacked by the San José scale; but we found that almost every woody-stemmed deciduous tree and shrub was attacked, and, therefore, we had to include within the provisions of the San José Scale Act, all trees except those of the pine and orange

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